

SPORTS



UNDERWATER SWIMMERS SCORE MOST MEDALS

Gloven world and 154 national records have been broken in the Third World Championship in underwater speed swimming which was held at swimming pool of the Olimpiyskiy sports complex in Moscow. The host won 33 gold medals and set up all the world records. They have also won 15 silvers and one bronze.

Swimmers from Hungary, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, France, Sweden, and the FRG also won silver and bronze medals. The hero of the world championship was 18-year-old student Alexei Zhukov, of Novosibirsk, who won six gold medals and set up five world records. Interestingly enough, he went in for swimming on the advice of his doctor to build up his weak heart and blood vessels. Among the foreign competi-



World champion Alexei Zhukov, of Novosibirsk, has emerged victorious at the Olimpiyskiy sports complex. M. K. H. Keril, of the CMAS Executive Bureau and President of the Swimming Commission, congratulates Anne Marie Rouchon, of France, on her victory among the foreign swimmers. Photos by Vladimir Garlov

tors, the most successful was Anne Marie Rouchon who takes four bronze medals back to Paris. "I am very happy with my performance in Moscow," she told journalists. She could not possibly have done any better in this swimming pool famous for the records set up here. Even the Mexican swimmers who have entered the championship for the first time are serious rivals to the more experienced contestants.

The championship has been praised by Secretary-General of the World Underwater Federation (CMAS) Pierre Perraud, of France. "The events, the training and recreation for the athletes were superbly organized," he said. "The Soviet federation has made a sizable contribution to young sport. The championship has reversed the increase in standards of both the swimmers and in the

level of their training. It is time for the CMAS to consider including the underwater speed swimming into the Olympic programme. My most vivid impression was of your Alexei Zhukov. Only a talented athlete could compete as he did. He has achieved a striking result: 50 metres in 13.96 seconds with one intake of breath. It is these athletes who will secure the future of our sport."

Alexander BUTSENIN

GOLD MEDALS FOR SOVIET CYCLISTS

22-year-old student Sergei Kopylov of Tula has won the "King of sprint" title as well as a gold medal on the cycling track in Leicester, Britain.

The Soviet team has also emerged victorious after winning the 4-kilometre team pursuit race. On the final lap, the Soviet team included Olympic champions Valery Movchan of Minsk, Alexander Krasov of Leningrad, Konstantin Khrabov of the Moscow Region and Sergi Nikitenko of Kuzbass, a mid-racer of recent fame.

The success of the Soviet cyclists has been complemented by Enzar Gelashvili of Tbilisi who joined Kopylov on the victory stand to receive his first bronze medal.

The next event will be net racing.



"King of sprint"—Sergei Kopylov. Photo AP/AF

A MUSCOVITE WINS WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP

Nineteen-year-old Andrei Sokolov, of Moscow, has become the junior world chess champion. In the final, thirteenth round of the championship

which ended in the Danish capital he drew with Nigel Short, of Britain, putting himself beyond the reach of his rivals.



Spartak (Moscow) has won 5-2 in the friendly hockey match against Krylya Sovetov (Moscow). Photo by Sergei Proshkov

INTERZONAL TOURNAMENT DRAWS TO AN END

Lajos Portisch, of Hungary, and Eugene Torre, of the Philippines, have both got through to the final round of the world

chess championship. This was decided at the end of the final thirteenth round of the interzonal championship, when Torre drew with John Nunn, of Britain, and Portisch with Lev Polueyevsky.

Boris Spassky, the former champion, might also have been a contender for the title in the last round had he not also drawn in his game — a game which nevertheless was full of suspense.

DOUBLE PENTATHLON SUCCESS

For the second year running the Soviet pentathletes have won the world junior championship. This year they have won both the individual and the team events in the championship held in London. The USSR national team has won 16,312 points, much more than the runner-ups the Hungarian team who scored only 15,860 points. In the individual event the gold medal was won by Yuri Khoroshko, of Prunze, who scored 5,494 points, and Igor Shvartz, of Moscow, who scored 5,474 points and came second. The bronze medal was won by Richard Phelps, of Britain, scoring 5,448 points.

ROWERS TOTE UP MEDALS

In the history of Soviet rowing there has been a gold medal after a victory in the scull event. More medals than any other team were taken home by the GDR team — four gold, six silvers and one bronze.

The Soviet team took two second places — five, two and one respectively. Norwegian crew won two gold medals and Finland, Swiss, American and New Zealand teams — one each.

STELLA TOWNSHIP AWAITS INDIAN COSMONAUTS

The doctors have found no essential differences in the reactions of man's or woman's body in space flight. This gives us an optimistic outlook on the possibilities for women to take part in future space flights, said Armenian Oleg Glazenko, Director of the Institute of Medical and Biological Problems, addressing a press conference held to discuss the flight by Soviet cosmonauts Leonid Popov, Alexander Serebrov and Svetlana Savitskaya who started for a week on board Soyuz-17 station. For the first time, the station has been manned by a woman.

It was very pleasant working there, said Svetlana Savitskaya. The atmosphere was warm and friendly. We worked with en-

thusiasm and joked a lot. The boys took care of me, and I looked after them.

The cosmonauts and the scientists were happy to answer all questions posed by the journalists. They were also interested in the progress of preparations for the joint Soviet-Indian flight. Air Force Lieut.-Gen. Georgi Beregovoi said that four candidates for the proposed flight had been chosen from among numerous applicants. Two of them will start training in the Stella Township in September or October.

In reply to inquiries about any further crew flights to board the Soyuz-17 station, G. Beregovoi said that no such flights were envisaged.

FIRST-YEAR STUDENTS AT FRIENDSHIP UNIVERSITY

"My name is Parvati Menon. My friends and I will be studying in the philological department of the Peoples' Friendship University in Moscow," said a tall slim girl wearing an Indian national costume. She said this long phrase in pure Russian with a Moscow accent. "I began to study Russian at home, attending classes of Russian at the House of Soviet Culture and Science in Delhi. That is how I came to the Soviet Union. I am one of a group of 36 students who are studying to become doctors, engineers, and teachers. We have studied for one year at the preparatory department, which gave us a chance to learn a lot about the life of the city and to see its places of interest."

"Ever since our first day in the Soviet capital, we have been impressed by the cordial welcome and hospitality extended to us by Moscowites, and we now have many friends among the Russians. Last summer we were in a students' camp in Moldavia where we helped gather the fruit harvest. It was an enjoyable and interesting holiday. Next year we shall go on a holiday like this again by all means. At present, my friends and I are looking forward to University classes."

JAPAN REJECTS AMERICAN DIKTAT

Tokyo. The Japanese government has rejected Washington's demand to ban deliveries to the Soviet Union of equipment for the extraction and transportation of oil and natural gas. The Japanese Cabinet has notified Japanese industrialists that under international law they can export their products manufactured under American licenses to the USSR even if this is done in violation of the sanctions against the Soviet Union introduced by the American administration. The government has confirmed that it will support those companies desiring to supply equipment to the USSR.

The "Asahi" newspaper stresses that Tokyo's decision was taken against the background of serious differences between the West European countries and the United States. Washington's discriminatory actions, the newspaper says, affect several dozen Japanese companies who have already signed contracts for deliveries of equipment to the Soviet Union.

Our negotiation partners over the problem of reducing and limiting strategic weapons in Europe have shown no due willingness to achieve agreements based on principles of equality and mutual security for both sides. They continue to

link on the attainment of a military superiority. This was said by the USSR Defence Minister Marshal Dmitry Ustinov while addressing a ceremony in Khabarovsk at which this city was awarded the Order of Lenin.

It is clear that an agreement which would allow the United States to gain unilateral advantages is unacceptable for the Soviet Union. We have every right to expect that a feeling of reality will prevail in the United States which will allow negotiations to be conducted with due account taken of the legitimate interests of both sides.

Our approach to the solution of world problems, however acute and complicated they may be, is that the only sensible way in a nuclear age is a path of peaceful coexistence with states of different social systems. The only way to solve disputes is round the negotiating table. If we are to make any progress in the process of detente, it is necessary to have goodwill and to show genuine interest rather than

(Continued on page 2)

'CHEMISTRY-82'

one of the largest exhibitions of the year held here in Moscow. The exhibition complex in Krasnaya Prensya and in Sokolniki Park host goods with trademarks of nearly a thousand industries and firms from 27 countries.

The items on display in the Soviet pavilion have been prepared by more than forty ministries and departments. Interesting exhibits have been brought by leading chemical firms from Austria, Italy, Finland, France, West Germany, Sweden, Japan, and a number of other capitalist countries. The exhibition has yet again demonstrated the desire among business communities throughout the world to develop stable economic and trade contacts with this country.

Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Leonid Kozlovsky who opened the exhibit-

ion wished the exhibitors the best of luck in their undertakings.

Soviet specialists show great interest in the exhibits.

Photos by Boris Kaulov



TRADE UNION PEACE ACTION DAY

This event took place on September 1 by an appeal from the World Trade Union Congress.

In this country, millions of workers, industrial and office workers, farmers and students took part in anti-war rallies and demonstrations, which were staged in all the major cities, at factories, on construction sites and in offices.

Hundreds of thousands of workers and peasants held picket lines for peace, donating the money they have thus earned to the Soviet Peace Fund. Fifty thousand roubles, for instance, were con-

tributed from their daily wages by steel workers from the Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Complex named after Lenin in the Urals, and half of their daily earnings were supplied by engineering workers from Leningrad, Volgograd, Sverdlovsk, Novosibirsk and Moscow. With money from the Peace Fund, Soviet public organizations have been giving help to those countries who have suffered in wars and acts of aggression.

In the photo: an anti-war rally staged by workers in Khabarovsk.

Dmitry USTINOV: GENUINE RATHER THAN OSTENTATIOUS CONCERN FOR PEACE IS NEEDED

Our negotiation partners over the problem of reducing and limiting strategic weapons in Europe have shown no due willingness to achieve agreements based on principles of equality and mutual security for both sides. They continue to

link on the attainment of a military superiority.

This was said by the USSR Defence Minister Marshal Dmitry Ustinov while addressing a ceremony in Khabarovsk at which this city was awarded the Order of Lenin.

It is clear that an agreement which would allow the United States to gain unilateral advantages is unacceptable for the Soviet Union. We have every right to expect that a feeling of reality will prevail in the United States which will allow negotiations to be conducted with due account taken of the legitimate interests of both sides.

Our approach to the solution of world problems, however acute and complicated they may be, is that the only sensible way in a nuclear age is a path of peaceful coexistence with states of different social systems. The only way to solve disputes is round the negotiating table. If we are to make any progress in the process of detente, it is necessary to have goodwill and to show genuine interest rather than

(Continued on page 2)

Soviet specialists show great interest in the exhibits.

Photos by Boris Kaulov



ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

DEAR READERS, "MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both

"Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week. Subscription to "Moscow News" and "MN Information" can be taken out with the following firms.

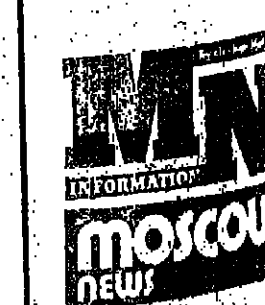
- INDIA
 - People's Publishing House, Rani Bhandi Rd., New Delhi-110035
 - Lok Yangmaya Griha, 190-B Khewadi Main Rd., Bombay 4
 - Manisha Granthalaya, 4/3 B Bankim Chatterjee Str., Calcutta 12
 - Magazine Centre, 2nd Floor, M.C.D., Bldg. No. 1 D.E. Gupta Rd., Patna
 - Magazine Centre, New Delhi-110035

"Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week. Subscription to "Moscow News" and "MN Information" can be taken out with the following firms.

- SINGAPORE
 - New Soviet Gallery (S) Ltd., Shop No. 146-148, 1st Floor, Lucky Plaza, 304 Orchard Rd., Singapore-9
- SUDAN
 - Sudanese Intercontinental Marketing Co., P.O. Box 1331, Khartoum
- SWEDEN
 - Förlagets Sverige-Sovjetunionen

For all questions involving non-receipt of the paper, delivery of the paper to a new address, etc., please contact the firm from whom you obtained the subscription.

DEAR READERS! In other countries subscription for "MN Information" can be taken out with companies which do business with V.O. Mashdunov. Krieger, The "Moscow News" weekly is available in Russian as well. Contact the firm or agency handling subscription for Soviet periodicals to subscribe.



Address: 16/3 Gorky St. Moscow, USSR. Printed at the "Trade Press" Moscow, USSR. Published Tuesday and Saturday. (Index 30078)

MN INFORMATION No. 1

Round
the Soviet
Union

● A SUPERPHOSPHATE, FEATURING CHEMICALLY NEUTRAL PROPERTIES, HAS BEEN PRODUCED FROM SHALE AT THE MAARDU CHEMICAL FACTORY and will be used in the fight against soil oxidation.

● WORK HAS STARTED ON A BRIDGE WHICH WILL UNITE THE WESTERN AND CENTRAL SECTIONS OF THE BAIKAL-AMUR RAILWAY. This bridge over the Vitim River will be 500 metres in length.

● THE MURMANSK TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT OF WEATHER FORECASTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL HAS SENT AN EXPEDITION TO AVALANCHE-HAZARDOUS AREAS IN THE Khibiny MOUNTAINS in the north of the Soviet Union to prospect for promising deposits of minerals to supply raw materials to the Apatit Association. The specialists will carry out a detailed survey of the area and thoroughly examine the soils to find safest means of extracting the mineral fertilizer.

● HAVING OPENED UP THE REMAINS OF AN ANCIENT FORTRESS A COMPLEX EXPEDITION OF KAZAKH AND KIRGHIZ ARCHAEOLOGISTS HAS ESTABLISHED THAT THE ANCIENT KRASNORECHENSKOYE SITE IN THE VALLEY OF THE CHIR RIVER IN TIEN SHAN WAS ALSO THE LOCATION OF THE TOWN OF NAYAKET, a fact which was recorded in manuscripts more than a thousand years ago. The archaeologists have discovered the ceremonial halls of the palace, Nayaket, which flourished between the 6th and the early 13th century, was one of the major centres in the area.

● THE LAST WORKING DRAWINGS HAVE BEEN HANDED OVER AHEAD OF SCHEDULE BY DESIGNERS FROM Leningrad to CONSTRUCTION TEAMS WORKING ON THE NORTHERN MOST SECTION OF THE EXPORT GAS PIPELINE BETWEEN URENGOI, POMARY AND UZGOROD. The Leningraders have been able to get on with their task earlier thanks to photographs taken from outer space which enable them to choose the most convenient route for putting in the pipeline.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

COAL FROM OPEN PITS

Over the past few years, the extraction of coal by the more efficient means of opencast mining has become more and more frequent so that now it accounts for nearly 40 per cent of all coal-mining operations.

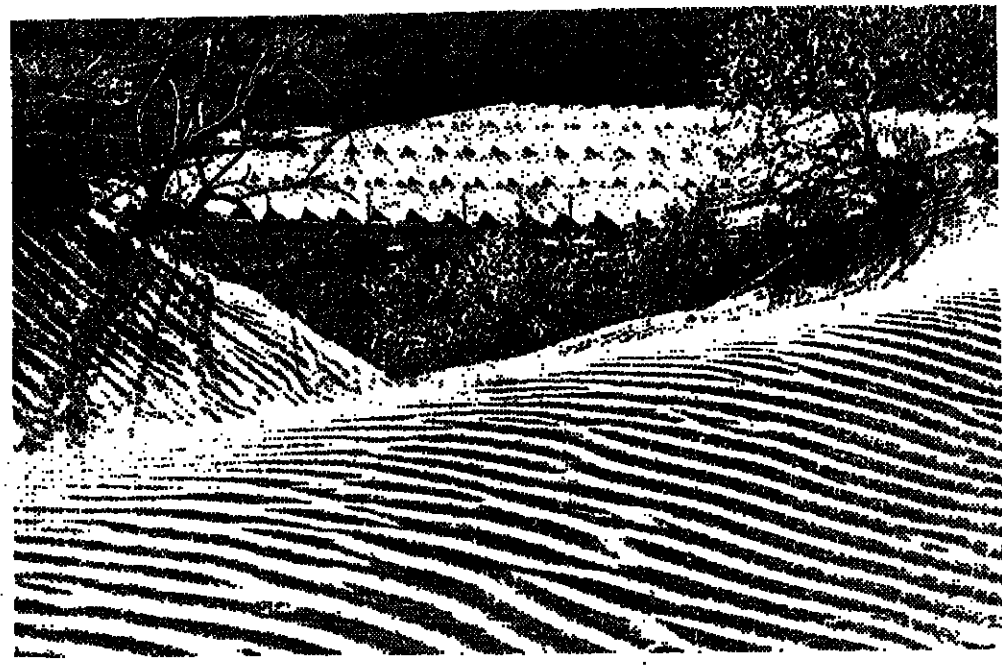
The prospects for further developments in the field of coal extraction by means of opencast mines are commented upon in the newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA by M. Shekhov, First Deputy Minister of the USSR Coal Industry.

One of the tasks set before the industry is to increase the coal extraction in open pits up to 315 million tonnes by 1985 and to between 390-400 million tonnes by 1990, which will account for a sizeable share of the coal extracted in this country.

Among the numerous fuel and energy complexes one of the largest will be centered around the Kansk and Achinsk area in Siberia where construction has already begun on the Beryozovsky No. 1 pit, which should extract 55 million tonnes of coal a year. In the future, several more major pits in the Kansk-Achinsk coal field will be built to extract coal from the Uryupinsk and Irtysk coal deposits. Ten major power stations are also due to be built in the area.

Another powerful fuel and energy complex is centered around the town of Ekibastuz in Kazakhstan where the Bogdyr coal pit has been put into service to produce 50 million tonnes of coal a year. In the future, the Ekibastuz coal field will yield more than 100 million tonnes of fuel every year. The energy generated by burning the Ekibastuz coal will be consumed in the Urals and in the central areas of the European SSR where it will be transmitted via the "Energy Bridge" between Ekibastuz and Central Russia.

DESERTS MADE FERTILE SOVIET-STYLE



A desalinating installation run on solar energy supplying freshwater to a flock of 1,600 sheep.



Course students after completing practicals for the mounting of a mechanical protective shield on quicksand.

Deserts account for nearly 10 per cent of Soviet territory. They are mainly to be found in Central Asia and Kazakhstan.

A desert is by no means synonymous with emptiness, says Akhmadzhan Babayev, President of the Academy of Sciences of Turkmenia and a leading expert in desert studies. It can be conquered by a man who knows its laws.

The desert territories in the USSR are studied by the Institute of Deserts, set up at the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences in 1962.

Today numerous canals criss-cross the vast Soviet deserts. The longest is the Karakum Canal (it already stretches for 1,000 km) and on completion will be 1,400 km long. This canal has made it possible to irrigate millions of hectares of cropland, orchards and pastures.

Deserts also provide man with a useful source of solar energy which can be used to generate electricity, pump water and perform a number of other useful tasks.

Methods for controlling moving sandbanks have been worked out: they are sown with drought-resistant plants, impregnated with viscous chemicals or are enclosed in protective shields. In South-West Turkmenia alone, 20,000 hectares of sand-dunes have been secured in this way. Green zones are appearing round the desert cities and settlements, and protective belts of trees are being planted in the fields.

Since 1978 the Institute of Deserts has been running international courses for specialists from the developing Afro-Asian countries.

CANALS TO HELP SMALL RIVERS

According to the magazine NAUKA I ZHIZN', this country has nearly three million small rivers which make up for 90 per cent of the overall length of all Soviet rivers. The majority of the population living in the country are supplied with water from these rivers, as are their agricultural tracts of land and grazing grounds.

Over the past 30-40 years, these small rivers suffered from a distinct drop in the level of water, i.e., in the south of the Ukraine, for which, among other factors, the climatic conditions and man's economic activities are largely responsible.

Is it possible to replenish the flow of water in the rivers, and how can this be achieved? After having closely studied the Soviet Union's 12 largest canals, says the magazine, scientists concluded that during the autumn and winter months there is a much heavier flow of water in the case of the Dniester River the flow is almost twice as great. This huge mass of water can be used to improve the water resources of smaller rivers within the zone of the canals, which will bring

TURBINES FOR
MOUNTAIN
RIVERS

Specialists from Kharkov and Moscow have jointly designed a high-performance turbine which will speed up the construction of major hydroelectric stations on mountain rivers. The country's first high-pressure turbine with an emergency flow cutter has been built for the Zhinvali hydrostation in Georgia.

Rated at only 35 thousand kilowatts, its designers believe it to be a prototype for future giant turbines. The small-scale mechanisms installed in it will soon replace the large and costly hydraulic locks which require special buildings to accommodate them. They also negate the need to have auxiliary equipment and additional maintenance staff. The automatically controlled runner of the new turbine can be elevated or lowered as required. At its necessary point in time it stops the rushing water with its body, tightly shutting off its flow inlets.

The new machine has to undergo tests on the rapid Arslan River. At the moment, another similar turbine which is three times as powerful is being manufactured.

A NEW
TECHNOLOGY

An automated system for joining plastic parts by molding them under pressure has been put into operation at the Kharplasmass factory in the Ukraine.

Commercial production started here of polymers for 1-150 tractors and for Kharplasmass factory by means of an advanced technology which has replaced forging. From now on, the tractor and lorry manufacturers will experience no shortages in essential parts and assemblies made of polymers.

The products from the automated lines do not require any additional work. The factory has an electronic device which strictly observes the pressure and temperature whose size varies within thousands of a millimetre.

The Kharplasmass factory manufactures more than a dozen items for seventy different industries in this country. In the year 1985, three-quarters of the products here will be made with the new technology.

about highly favourable ecological and economic returns.

The proposed method for regulating the water flow in small rivers has already been used in designing the Dniester-Donbas Canal in the Ukraine to replenish the waters of the small river of Sukhot Torts. The second stage of the canal will increase the supply of water in another four rivers.

WHAT HAS THE SIBERIAN
EXPERIMENT PROVED?

An article in the newspaper IZVESTIA describes the experience gained through the creation of the Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

This experience lies in a more rational distribution of the scientific forces throughout the country including Siberia. The idea of a territorial redistribution of scientific forces is nothing new, and, those primarily from the need to put our mineral wealth and energy resources to use. Was this shift however merely a mechanical redistribution of forces? The experiment of establishing the Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences has shown that this shift has, in fact, redoubled the momentum of science in Buryatia, Tuva and other parts of Siberia.

Siberian science today is multinational. Among the thousand members of staff of scientific institutions, Siberia one will find Russians, Ukrainians, Moldavians, Georgians, Kazakhs, and Armenians. More and more scientists appear in Yakutia, Khakassia, and the Mountainous Altai. "Big science" has drawn together the talents of minor nationalities like the Shors, the Nentsy, the Evenks, the Olchaks and the Kamchadals.

MAPS
FOR TURKMENIAN
COTTON GROWERS

Turkmenian farm workers are now able to develop the virgin lands in the zone of the fourth section of the Karakum Canal, now under construction, with a precise knowledge of agroclimatic conditions. The scientists of the Institute of Deserts at the Academy of Sciences in this Central Asian republic have compiled special maps for them, which reflect changes in the microclimate of the region under the influence of irrigation.

For optimum development of the new lands it is necessary to know not only their soil and reclamation conditions but also to be aware of local climatic conditions required by different agricultural crops. Southern Turkmenia has been recognized as the most favourable place in the Soviet Union for the cultivation of valuable fine-fibered cotton. But which of its varieties are more profitable to grow here and when should they be sown? Answers to these and many other questions are given in the maps compiled on the basis of many-year various long-term studies of cotton plants. They will help ensure that the Turkmenian subtropics are used to their fullest potential. A major site for the production of fine-fibered cotton is to be set up here as soon as the Karakum Canal water reaches this point.

A SUNBATHING
BEAR

It is a well-known fact that bears like to bathe in the river when it is hot. But he seldom however chooses a crowded beach for the purpose. You can well imagine the feelings of the lonely angler P. Zakrepln, fishing in the Vega River near the village of Chushevitsy, in the Volzga Region, when he saw a bear taking a plunge right at the outside window of the last house.

No one believed him when he ran to the village and told the story. The bear soon paid a second visit, this time while some boys were noisily bathing in the river.

It has now become a habit. As soon as the sun is hot, the bear sets out for the beach and plunges into the water scaring away other bathers. He does not pursue them, quite happy to see them flee of their own accord.



AN INFORMATION No. 78, 1982

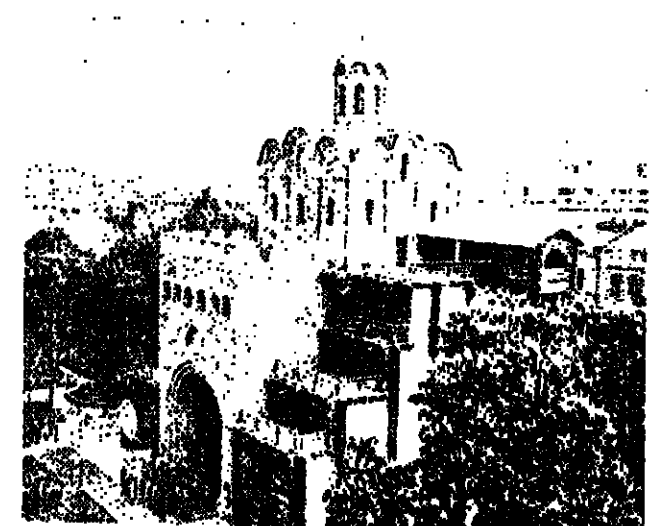
Places to visit

The Golden Gates of Kiev

Kiev guides have now adjusted the itineraries of their sight-seeing tours of the old city, situated on a hill overlooking the Dnieper River, to include the recently restored Golden Gates.

Only the ruins of these Gates came down to us: two mighty columns built of unpolished, tightly packed stones, a testimony to the skill of craftsmen who lived nine and a half centuries ago.

Today the reconstructed Golden Gates of Kiev once again rise above the Dnieper and impress visitors by their beauty. The two-tiered edifice, 25 metres high, consists of two stone walls linked by an arch. Above the Gates is a church which also served as a watch-tower. Chroniclers relate that the Gates were only opened for ceremonial occasions: for processions of princes, for instance, and for ambassadors and guests of honour. It was also at the Gates that those taking part in military campaigns were sworn off and welcomed home. Kiev was besieged more than once in the course of its history, but not one enemy soldier entered within its walls.



The original remains of the Gates are still to be seen: they have been enclosed in a stone case. Old building methods were observed in the reconstruction work, even to the extent of baking a special type of flat brick.

Only the ruins of these Gates came down to us: two mighty columns built of unpolished, tightly packed stones, a testimony to the skill of craftsmen who lived nine and a half centuries ago.

Science
and technologyHISTORY OF POLISH
LITERATURE

The All-Union Library of Foreign Literature in Moscow and the National Library, in Warsaw, have compiled a unique bibliography of Polish literature in five volumes (with a list of Russian translations and works of literary criticism in Russian). The first volume of the bibliography has just been released by Ossolineum - Publishing House of the Polish Academy of Sciences.

This important work of scholarship is a further indication of the great interest shown by Russian and Soviet readers and translators in Polish literature.

ECOLOGISTS LOOK
AFTER THE WATER

The underwater gardens of algae, and layers on the bottom of the Ladoga Lake, the Neva River and the eastern part of the Gulf of Finland were all sighted from a plane—a floating

laboratory—and marked on the map by specialists from the Leningrad laboratory of aerophotology. They completed aerial investigations of this immense area of water in the country's north-west. By means of equipment for remote ecological studies and infrared TV sets the scientists controlled the temperature, behaviour and purity of the water.

These studies are a part of a comprehensive research programme into the protection and rational use of hydrospheres, conducted by over 70 Leningrad research centres, high schools and industrial enterprises under the auspices of the Interdepartmental coordination council at the USSR Academy of Sciences. The data is processed on a computer to check the simulation models of the natural processes available in the Ladoga, the Neva River and the Neva Bay system. The models help check the methods of automatic control and regulation of water quality.

'HURRICANE' IN OPERATION

Another step towards harnessing thermonuclear fission has been taken by scientists from the city of Kharkov in the Ukraine as the Kharkov Physical-Engineering Institute at the Re-

public Academy of Sciences has brought "Hurricane-3" into service, one of the world's biggest thermonuclear installations. Their latest programme of research promotes the study of regular behaviour patterns of plasma when heated to a temperature of tens of millions of degrees.

The first stellarator of this type was built by the Institute in 1970. Since then, several similar systems have been designed in Kharkov under the all-Union thermonuclear programme. The scientists are attracted by the plant's capacity to function under a constant regime which is essential for the operation of future industrial reactors. "Hurricane-3" is a pilot plant which is to be further improved to increase its generation capacity.

AMERICAN
WAR VETERANS
VISIT THIS COUNTRY

A group of American World War II veterans have visited this country. They are former servicemen of the Second Armoured Division, whose units were the first to meet the Soviet troops on the Elbe River, in the spring of 1945.

The American veterans visited Moscow where they laid wreaths at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. They met with the leaders of the Soviet War Veterans Committee, and talked with veteran tankmen. At a meeting held at the Museum of the USSR Armed Forces a joint statement was unanimously adopted. It emphasizes loyalty to the spirit of the Elbe meeting and speaks of the need for a joint struggle against the threat of nuclear war, stressing willingness to spare no effort in order to promote better Soviet-American relations and stronger peace.

The Americans also went to Volgograd and Leningrad.

We leave the Soviet Union with a feeling of profound respect for the Soviet people who fought valiantly against fascism during World War II. We are now convinced of the Soviet people's sincere desire to live in peace with our people and with all nations on earth, said Russ Lamiq, leader of the delegation.

VIEWPOINT

THE DEVELOPMENT
OF THE NORTH

By Mikhail BOASHCHEVSKY,
sociologist, Cand.
of Sc. (Philos.)

The Soviet North accounts for almost 50 per cent (11 million square kilometres) of the USSR territory. It lies mainly in the permafrost zone, which is covered with tundra and impassable marshland. Scientists estimate that there are over 20 negative factors in the area having an adverse effect on man, for instance extremely low temperatures; the severe temperature drop of over 80 degrees Centigrade between summer and winter; the influence of long polar days and nights; intensive magnetic storms and monotonous noise. Nevertheless, there are about a million people living in the North of the USSR today and of this number only one million are natives (Khants, Mansi, Yakuts, Chukchi, Nenets, Nivkhs, Eskimos, Yukagirs) the rest being mostly newcomers from the European part of the USSR.

Naturally, everyone who comes to the North undergoes a period of acclimatization. The migration rate of the population in this region is very high. However, over the past few years the migration balance has gradually shifted in favour of the North. People are tending to stay longer in the area and the age structure of the population is changing. It has become much younger over the past decade: today 85 per cent of the people living in the Soviet North are under 40.

Experts ascribe these changes to improvements in the artificial (i.e. man-made) environment. The new pioneer towns and settlements which sprang up in the Northern districts having undergone a period of teething troubles are gradually coming into their own. Apart from specially designed houses built with due care to cater for the extreme conditions in the area, a wide variety of social and cultural institutions are also being set up, such as schools, kindergartens, polyclinics, hospitals, trading establishments, public amenity centres, theatres, cinemas and clubs.

Of course, it is not expedient to build new towns in all areas of the Northern districts. As a rule, they are built in areas where prospects for long-range economic activity are good. While on development sites which have still to show their potential small mobile settlements are usually erected. The latter are a compact form of housing equipped with all modern conveniences.

Today the country's architects are hard at work designing housing projects of the new generation. The distinguishing feature of these towns and settlements of the future is that they will be semi-isolated from the outside world. The first such mini-town is already being built in the Vasyugansky oil fields area. All communication inside this town will be conducted along indoor passages. The second project, with greatly improved living facilities is due to be built at the Yamalysky gas deposit. Its tentative name is Polyar.

At the present time there is already a network of permanent settlements in the Soviet North. The task now facing architects and town-planners is to transform each one into an attractive urban environment possessing all the facilities of a modern town. Such an approach will mean the beginning of a qualitatively new stage in the development of the North.

Handwritten text: 1982 11 16



"Spring Round Dance".

BERIOZKA ENSEMBLE

A new programme prepared by the Beriozka ensemble comprises many numbers first suggested by Nadezhda Nadezhkina who ran the ensemble for 32 years. The programme was directed by Mira Koltsova, who regards herself as Nadezhkina's pupil and has a record of 20 years of previous experience as a leading soloist of the ensemble under Nadezhkina.

The working day of the ensemble lasts seven hours. At ten o'clock sharp the dancers start their sessions in classical and folk dancing, choral studies and rehearsals. Almost every day ends with a concert, if there is no concert then the evening is taken up by rehearsal. This is a daily routine regardless of whether the ensemble is in Moscow or on tour in the Soviet Union or abroad.

Beriozka spends every other month away on tour. During its 34 years of existence there is hardly a stage of any significance which has not played host to Beriozka. It has been ap-

plauded in many world capitals. Beriozka's story began way back in 1949 when as a young company, headed by Nadezhda Nadezhkina who had been a soloist and a young choreographer at the Bolshoi, and comprising a number of promising amateur dancers, they staged the famous Russian folk dance, "Beriozka", and sang the no less famous song of that name. "There was a birch tree amidst the fields" was a real hit at the Hermitage Variety Theatre in Moscow, which saw the birth of the Beriozka ensemble. Initially the ensemble was exclusively female, with a male dancing group being incorporated later on. However, the "Beriozka" girls' dance continues to be the emblem of the ensemble, embodying what people believe to be the personification of the spring, gentleness and pride of the Russian woman.

The present-day company consists of the fourth generation of dancers. Many of those who started with Nadezhda Nadezhkina have retired (pension is granted for dancers after 20 years of service on stage) or become choreographers and dance ensemble directors.

The average age of the dancers, recruited each year from various ballet schools, is 23. Of course, the ensemble is comprised from those who, in addition to their dancing skill and devotion, can with time develop their own dancing personality. The company forgives technical inaccuracies, but not the failure to add to the image created by the dance.

It is not exact technique of the artists that form the core of the new programme, but the harmony of movement and dancers' moods. The Beriozka ensemble continues in its tradition—characterized by noble simplicity, elegant taste and a clarity of idea that they so wonderfully convey to the public.



● Beriozka's art director Mira Koltsova (left) and soloist Kalya Kozel. ● Choreographic miniature "At the Autumn Fair". Photos by Nikolai Malyshev



FACTS AND EVENTS

Exhibitions. An exhibition of various works from the funds of the Ekaterininski Palace-Museum of Pushkin, a town near Leningrad, has opened in the palace-castle complex in Pillnitz (German Democratic Republic). Paintings, drawings, engravings, lithographs and architectural frescoes have all been arranged in chronological order to depict the construction of the famous palace-ensemble.

Art. The original appearance has been restored to two unique architectural monuments which form part of the Kholm museum-reserve (the Volodga Region); the first being the Church of the Transfiguration and the second being the monastery refectory. Both date back to the 16th century.

Books. This year the world is celebrating the centenary of outstanding Polish composer and pianist K. Szymanowski. The Moscow Muzyka Publishers will be bringing out a collection of articles on the composer.

Museums. This year, the Romanian National History Museum is receiving unusual guests from various countries. It hosts displays of unique items and scenic films. It has also invited foreign lecturers on museography to talk to Romanian audiences about museum work in their countries. Among those invited are specialists from socialist countries, including the USSR, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, North Korea, and Cuba. The Soviet colleagues are to come to Bucharest in the autumn.

Obraztsov Puppet Theatre: new season

A new season has begun at the Obraztsov Puppet Theatre in Moscow.

According to tradition the company has begun its season with "An Unusual Concert", and USSR People's Artist Sergei Obraztsov to a TASS correspondent. This play, which is a satirical farce, has been performed more than 100 times in four hundred Soviet cities and in 37 other countries,

a record of sorts for the company.

The present season promises to be both intense and interesting, continued Obraztsov. Late in autumn we are going to Cuba. There we shall show "Don Juan", a satirical show which ridicules the epidemic of musicals. It is performed in a non-existent "foreign" tongue and, consequently, needs no translation.

When we return, we shall resume our work on the premieres for the season — most likely two.

One will be a play for children and another one for grown-ups. The first one of these has yet to be written, and we already know something about the other. It will be a satirical show poking fun at all sorts of back musical pieces.

WHAT'S ON?

September 4-6

THEATRES

Kremlo Palace of Congresses. 5 (mat), 6 — Variety concert. Bolshoi Theatre performances: 4 — Rossini, "The Barber of Seville" (opera). 5 (eve) — Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Tsar's Bride" (opera). Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 4 — Double-bill: Rimsky-Korsakov, "Mozart and Salieri"; Tchaikovsky, "Ivanhoe" (opera). 5 (mat) — Concert by Bolshoi soloists; 6 (eve) — Prokofiev, "Ivan the Terrible" (ballet).

Operetta Theatre (Pushkin-skaya St.). 4 — Ilyin, "Comrade Lyubov"; 5 (mat and alt) — Gladkov, "Kholobych"; 6 (eve) — Milyutin, "Girls in a Flurry"; 6 — Zhiurba, "Penelope".

Chamber Musical Theatre (71 Leningradsky Prospekt). 5 — "Rostovsky, Rostov Action".

FILMS

King-Kong Flu (GDR). A political detective thriller about how the German intelligence service by 10 get their hands on a new bacteriological weapon.

Cinema: "Kirghizia" (61 Zelyonoy Prospekt). Metro Novogireyevo.

A Heroine With a Mind of Her Own (Uzbekistan Studios, USSR).

The film tells about the difficult fate of a young woman during the establishment of Soviet power in Kara-Kalpak who despite her personal tragedy took an active part in the revolutionary events.

Cinema: "Tashkent" (Pervaya Novokuznetskaya Ryazanskaya Prospekt). Metro

BUSINESS

STRIVING TO EXPAND CONTACTS

Albright and Wilson are trying to expand business contacts with Soviet organizations by means of trade as well as other forms of business ties, such as science and technology or industrial cooperation, said George Pakarek, commercial director of this British chemical firm in an interview with our correspondent. He explained that today the firm and its main Soviet partner — Sovkhimexport — are discussing the prospects of increasing mutual deliveries of chemical products on a more balanced basis. The firm is prepared to study the possibilities of going into the joint production of some cosmetics in the USSR.

For nearly 20 years our firm has maintained business contacts with Soviet organizations through the mediatory firm of M. Golodets (Britain), recalled George Pakarek. Albright and Wilson mainly supply the USSR with surface-active substances for the production of detergents, cosmetics and various chemical products. The volume of exports from this firm to the USSR is steadily growing. In the past five years alone, the value of exports has gone up from 4 million pounds sterling in 1978 to 3.6 million in 1982, forming 6 per cent of Britain's total export of chemical goods to the Soviet Union.

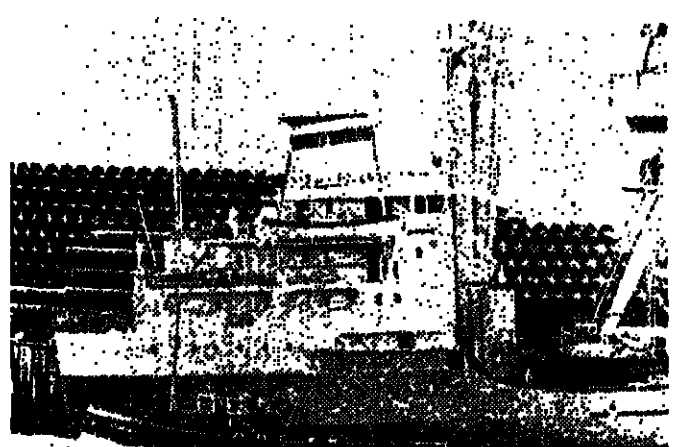
A TRAINING CENTRE FOR NATIONAL SPECIALISTS

The Ethio Trading Company, a joint Soviet-Ethiopian venture, is marking its 15th anniversary, it sells Soviet tractors, cars, metalworking machine-tools and electric engines, to name but a few products, on the Ethiopian market.

Its showroom in Addis Ababa is always crowded with foreign trade representatives, co-

operators and many other officials, who are given an excellent opportunity to acquaint themselves with Soviet machines, repair facilities and to receive various information from knowledgeable consultants.

The company is also known as a major training facility for national personnel.



This Soviet ship "Vasily Polenov" will carry pipes from Hamburg to the USSR for the construction of the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline. In defiance of the American sanctions, the West German firms intend to fulfill all the contracts they have signed for deliveries to the Soviet Union. Photo AP-TASS

IMPRESSIVE FIGURES

In a most general way, the trade relations between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany can be expressed with the help of only two figures 2,000 and 15,000,000. The first relates to the number of West German firms who are partners of Soviet foreign trade organizations. The second is the volume of foreign trade between our two countries, expressed in West German marks. It is important to note here, that trading with the USSR are not only industrial giants, but a large number of medium-size and small firms. This means that real business cooperation draws into its orbit many big and small West German cities.

FOR SIBERIAN RIVERS

The launching ceremony of the first of the seven low-draught river icebreakers, built by order of the Soviet Union, took place at the Helsinki shipyards of Wärtsilä, the largest in Finland.

These particular icebreakers are fitted out with the most up-to-date equipment, some of which are made in the USSR. These ships were specially designed for work on Siberian rivers at frosts reaching minus 50 degrees Centigrade. The new series of icebreakers will considerably help prolong navigation time in the districts of the Far East, North and Siberia.

Successful cooperation with the shipbuilders of Wärtsilä is but one of the concrete examples of wide-scale and many-sided mutually advantageous contacts between the USSR and Finland.

TSENTRONSOYUZ EXTENDS ITS EXPERIENCE

The emergent cooperation movement in Kuwait finds the experience gained by Soviet co-operators as to be interesting for them, said Muhammad Haidai Shams al-Din who headed a recent Kuwaiti delegation of co-operators who had come to the Soviet Union.

The delegation arrived at the invitation of Soviet Tsentronsoyuz. Apart from Moscow, the delegation visited Leningrad and the Estonian SSR, where they studied various cooperation management matters on site.

Contacts and contracts

© The 19th traditional World Fair has opened in Algiers. Exhibits were sent by 48 countries from all the continents. The Soviet pavilion is exhibiting the produce of 25 export-import associations: cars, cine-camera, machine-tools, oil equipment and so on.

© At its Moscow session the Soviet-Madagascar intergovernmental commission on economic and technical cooperation and trade discussed the state and the development of cooperation, as well as trade relations.

© Mashpriborintorg has signed contracts with a number of Bulgarian foreign trade organizations for the USSR to supply public telephones, communications and mountain rescue equipment, while from Bulgaria this country is to receive regulated power supplies, relays and various other devices.

© Soviet Technomashport has signed a contract with Czechoslovakia for the delivery to the USSR of a number of shuffling looms, capable of dealing with various fibres from cotton, wool and man-made fibres.

AEROFLOT INVITES YOU

to try our new international air route

MOSCOW-KIGALI-MOSCOW

Our modern, comfortable TU-154 aircraft will take you 7,005 kms from the Rwandese Republic in the Soviet Union in 10 hours (flying time).

We invite passengers to fly Aeroflot and visit Kigali, the old but ever youthful city with its splendid avenues and squares, magnificent historical and architectural monuments, world-famous museums and theatres.

If you want full details of our flight schedule please contact any Aeroflot office or agency.

WELCOME TO MOSCOW!

АЭРОФЛОТ

Soviet airlines

SOVIET LICENCES FOR HUNGARIAN INDUSTRY

Over the past few years a number of Soviet technical and scientific innovations have been introduced in many branches of the Hungarian economy. In the past five-year plan period Hungary received or bought from the Soviet Union over a thousand sets of technical documents, samples and licences.

The Budapest factory of metalurgical equipment has bought a licence from the Metallurgical Institute at the Georgian Academy of Sciences for technology to modernize furnaces for smelting ferro-alloys. On the basis of a Soviet licence, the

Gammah Instrument-making plant will this year start to manufacture medical equipment for detecting tumorous growths. An experimental batch of these instruments has already been produced, and assembly is in progress of a new production line. Before the year is out, 25-30 new sets of equipment will be made for incorporation into diagnostic laboratories exported to the USSR. A new microelectronics company in Budapest has also acquired a Soviet licence which will contribute to the production of important elements for different industries and computation technologies.

PARTNERS OF OVER 700 FIRMS

Nowadays Intourist works in conjunction with almost 700 firms representing over a hundred countries throughout the world and is also a member of an intergovernmental Universal Tourist Organization which encompasses 104 different states. Apart from this it participates in the activities of a number of non-governmental international organizations such as the Universal Federation of Travel Agents' As-

Intourist news

sociations (UFTAA), the International Touring Alliance and the Pacific Area Travel Association.

The perfection of conditions for collaboration with foreign companies has become an important direction of Intourist's work. The signing of concrete agreements for a period of 2-5 years to facilitate the most effective use of material and technical resources has also become a customary part of the activities of Intourist-Soviet travel agency.

Philately

25th ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATIVE ISSUE

A new 20-kopek stamp commemorates the 25th anniversary of the International Atomic Energy Agency, which was set up by the United Nations to promote international cooperation in the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

